THE HOMAGE OF JUSTICE.

Wehave compiled, from various sources, the ollowing disinterested testimonials, which were commanded from their several authors by the lofty patriotism, valor talents and success of Gen. HARRISON, long before he was named for the Presidency, and in times which ought to give them weight sufficient to bear down all the petty calumnies and quibbling objections which party maligity may now presume to forge against the war-Congret toug honored patriot and soldier.

may form your own opesent against the puny the following words.

and which we of the importance of the victory of the Thames and the bravery of Gen. William Henry Harmorized to call forth and assemble suc Concepts of the proving force of milities at such olders. "bers of the active force of militia at such piles,"in their respective Districts, and at such times, no "exceeding twice, nor — days in the year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, instellating the time when going to and returning from the piace of renduzyous, they shall be depended in the piace of renduzyous, they shall be depended in the piace of renduzyous, they shall be depended in the piace of renduzyous, they shall be depended in the piace of renduzyous, they shall be depended in the piace of renduzyous, they shall be depended in the piace of renduzyous, they shall be depended in the piace of renduzyous, they shall be depended in the piace of renduzyous, they shall be depended in the piace of renduzyous.

"to adopt for their instruction, dicipline, and im-provement, in military knowledge."!!! would probably be Richly larrison, the fullowing exposition of the chmen

This law then provides, as we see, that the whole den', in proposing to Congress the as an able comrepease -and that they are to be divided into Mi i that they are to be marched twice a year to some choose to prescribe -- that they are there to be kept in service such time as Congress may direct, and that they are to be regarded as in the service of now in force for the government of the Army of hey are to be "governed by such assident may choose to prescribe!" authority of this law, inflict any the U. State order your sons and nephews and young brothers to be stripped if be chooses, and scourged at the common whipping-post, for any act which he may designate as a military offence-for any act he may choose to call a violation of his rules of discipline He proposes himself, that this power shall be con-ferred upon himself!! Have I misinterpreted this proposed law ? Read it and judge for yourselves. States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt." Suppose one of his regulars should be that very

militiaman who appeared upon parade, with his should be strung up at the whipping-post, and gets 39 lashes on his bare back. Has he not the power under this law to adopt such a regulation ! Am I to be told there is no danger in granting such a power as this ! - That it will never be exer-

cised! Indeed! Is this the language of freemen! Is it the language of Republicans! That they are willing to grant absolute, despotic power, in a time of peace, to a partizan President, under the consoling hope it will never be exercised. Where has been the mortal man, from the beginning of time to the present moment, to whom has been granted absolute despotic power, who has not occasionally nade use of it ? Where is the mortal, fallible, frail man, who feels power, that does not forget right! Where is the human being who, possessing despotic and irresponsible power, is not occasionally cruel and uniust ?

But will I dare to insult my countrymen, you brave Mountaineers, by telling you, that such a power ought to be granted to any President, be-cause it may not be exercised! Our forefathers reasoned very differently. They "augured mis-government at a distance, and snuffed the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze." They braved and bearded the British Lion, for an abstract principle, which they thought might lead to their sub-

jugation!
But where does Congress get the power to cal the service of the United States-to subject them to the absolute military regulations and government of the President, when there is no war -no invasion, insurrection, or resistance to the laws! these words :- Congress (not the President) shall

"13. To make rules for the government of the "Land and Naval forces. "14. To provide for calling forth the militia to

"execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrec-'tions and repel invasions.

15. To provide for arming and disciplining the 'militia, and for governing such part of them as 'my be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the "appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline pre 'scribed by Congress."

We see that the Constitution authorizes the militis to be called out, only when there is wer-when there is annaxion, insurrection, or resistance to the aws. And when they are trained, it must be by the States, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, and not by the President.

But here is a law recommended by the President miles to a place of rend zvous-to place them in or they will make his majority too large. the service of the United States, and to give him Gen. Harrison never recommended any such the service of the United States, and to give him (the President) the absolute government of themand authorizing him to make any regulations for their discipline that "he may think proper," when the country is in a state of profound peace! Could there be a more outrageous infraction of the plain provision of the Constitution! Was there ever a more open, daring and audacious stride towards d spotic power! But we are told that all this murch ing and counter-marching--all this service under the General Government --- all this power in the President to make any military regulations in pleases for the government of his continents troops—all this power to inflict stripes, if he choses ets, bayonets, powder and bullets, to be furnished by the militia, at their own expense; and all this imperial parade of soar, in a state of profoun peace, means only organizing and classifying the ullitia-and, therefore, we poor, ignorant, stilly follows are the greatest green horns in the world for making any objection to it! Well, now, fellow citizens does it make any difference by what NAME we call such a system! Does it change its nature Does it change the thing itself! Suppose we call it the very quintessence of Democracy! Will that beautiful phrase, so often used, make our marches to Richmond, Washington, or Bultimore, or to any other point of rendezvous in the Military District any more agreeable to us! Will it make it easier own expense! Will it prevent us from catching camp fevers, when encomped at the point of rende rous, and coming home with broken constitutions Here this marching and counter-marching-Hor this service under the absolute government of the President-How this purchasing, at our own expanse, the muskets, bayonets and bullets, means organizing and classing the militia, I am wholly in-competent to decide. I acknowledge my outsi ignorance of the meaning of the terms organizing and classing the militia, if they mean putting them to the service of the U. States, in the time of sence, and authorizing the President to prescribe

Col. Richard M. Johnson to Gen. Harrison, July

4, 1813, says : . We did not want to serve under cowards or traitors ; but under one [Harrison] who had proved himself to be wise, prudent and brave."

Commodore Perry to General Harrison, August 18, 1817, says:

"The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy has always appeared to me to have evinced a high legree of military talent. I concur with the venerable Shelby in his general approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

The opinions of the Hou. LANGBON CHEVES,

"The victory of Harrison, was such as would have

"the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to "auch regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline and inthe following exposition of the chment for him as

w assurance body of the militia in the United States, amounting now to more than a million and a half of men, shall in the first place, be required to arm accourte and, provide themselves with ammunition at their can twice a year, at the bidding of the President, as lace of general rendezvous, somewhere within a. tary Districts—that 12,500 men are to be drafted in Military District, to remain there, and to undergo each District, in other words, forced into the ranks, the exercises of descipline, for so long a time as Congress, (that, is, the President) may desire.

onetrated by the influences, which during the ren-ezvous, will be brought to bear upon them, to inline them to the support and service of the Presithe United States from the time they are marched dent. He himself, may, if he chooses, and no of a patriot, who will anquestionably live upon the from their homes until they return to them. They doubt, will appear among them, and with gracious are not to be governed by the laws and regulations condescension, win the favorable regard of his solto repet any enemy, or subject my State. Whilst camp is so well fortified, that the whole artillery of rarching to, and parading at, and returning from a partizan press let off upon him, can't even make punishments upon them be may choose, for any the place of rendezvous, the President's soldiers are violations of the rules of discipline! Yes, he can to be considered, as the project declares, in the serhe place of rendezvous, the President's soldiers are him move a muscle, or injure a hair of his head!

that under this scheme, the citizens of Virginia an officer!

arms, accourtements, or ammunition, out of order, great distance from their homes—40 be assembled en called in battle) the braves of the brave—the Marshould be strung up at the whipping-post, and gets masses, that the President may have an opportunity shall Ney of the American revolution! The flames to the astonished and delighted visions of the ardent young men of our country, all "the pride,
pounp, and circumstance of glorious war!" What
an admirable scheme! for a President of the Unilindependence. led States, armed with the patronage and power which he has usurped, to make converts—to decide elections in doubtful States—to crush all the ginian, throughout the whole of that memorable State Institutions -- and finally, if he chooses, pro- battle fought with the Indians at the Rapids of the claim himself Emperor of this great Republic! Is Maumee, in 1794. A battle that restored peace to there any man so wedded to party-so blinded and our whole Western frontier, from Pittsburg to the

WILL YOU SAY THAT YOU ARE OPPOSED TO THE SCHEME, BUT IN FAVOR OF THE MAN, WHO IS DETERMINVery in exciting the Troops to press for victory."
ED, IF RE-ELECTED, TO FASTEN IT UPHis conduct in this battle alone, under all the cir-But where does Congress get the power to call forth the militia in time of peace—to put them in TRY, THAT WE HAVE DETERMINED TO try-It comes to us from a veteran of the America OBEY ITS DICTATES IF IT LEADS TO can Revolution-from "the days of auld lang syne,

Is the man, who proposes such a scheme as this out the United States after the victory of the Manto the American People, fit to be President! Has mee at every village, hamlet and cross road, from called upon to give the President, by this bill, is a most palpable and audacious violation of the Federal Constitution. The 8th section of the Constitution, and the 13th, 14th, and 15th articles, are in enjoys of \$25,000 a year, would it not be better for the country, that he should know that he was to serve but one term ! Then we should hear no more for his services and character, by every man in the of these gigantic schemes of continental armies in time of peace, intended for no other earthly pur-

ose, but to insure his re-election !! But, as an argument in favor of this vast scheme to arm the President with this military power, we wayne says, the most essential services "by his are told, that Gen. Harrison recommended the same conduct and bravery in communicating his orders in thing, some 18 or 19 yearsago. It has been a most every direction, and by exciting the troops to press remarkable characteristic in the fame of Gen. Har- for victory. rison, in this cruel and ungrateful war which has been waged upon his well earned reputation, that onary fame who can be called upon to testify in fa-upon those very points of it, upon which he has been vor of Gen. Harrison! What does Gov. Shelby most violently assailed, are the very ones upon say, who commanded the Militia of Kentucky in which he seems to have surrounded hunself with a the battle of the Thames—the battle in which was rampart of defence that is altogether impregnable. The more he is rubbed the brighter he gets! His enemies contribute more to make him President, than his friends! They assail him upon his strongest which proposes to authorize him to call out the mil-itla twice a year--to march them off some 3 or 400 They had better turn in and praise the old General.

theme as this army of conscripts, or any thing On the contrary, his recommendations on the subject of disciplining the militia 18; ears ago, were precisely the reverse of this scheme. Furtu nately, for his fame, we have his reports upon this ct, here in Abingdon, is a volume of State pars, published at Washington, by the authority of Every citizen of our county can have Constitution having made it the duty of Conto provide for arming the militia, this power daly exercised by enacting that the militia arm themsalves. A law to that effect, unsanc ned by penalties, would be disregarded, and if hus sanctioned, will be unjust, for it will operate as a capitation tax, which the rich and the poor pay equally, and which will not be borne by es in the proportion fixed by the Constitution. The Committee do not approve the plan of putting arms in the hands of the militia, when not and that I had said to you upon that occasion, that be lost and destroyed. They conceive that Congress should provide Arsenals, from which the militairon every part of the United States, should in relation to the council of War heid at Sanddraw arms when necessary, which would be a suf- wich. ficient exercise of the power to provide for arming the militia. Congress having the power to provide other point of remeavour of the performed? Will it make the for governing the militia only when they are in the President's military discipline, whatever it may be, service of the United States, and the authority of training them belonging to the State Governments, for us to purchase arms and ammunition at our the Committee have not deemed it proper, that Con- ning of the 5th, when the enemy was overtaken. gress should prescribe the time to raining, or the manner in which that object can be

> ires to enact the necessary laws for that purpose." among the archives of his country, as a monument on-

owing remarks about discipling the militia-

The message of States, communicated within the power of the Govas (collows: Gent] ruet the militia of the country to not aware of the difficulties you had to encounter as commander of the Northwestern Army. I have Governor of F they could possibly spare from the day of May north, and to pay them would absorb all Governor what the Northwestern Army. I have since often said, and still do believe, that the dutles assigned to you on that occasion, were more artued one and difficult to accomplish than any I had one and difficult to accomplish than any I had one and difficult to accomplish than any I had one and difficult to accomplish than any I had contained to the campaign of 1813, I was not aware of the difficulties you had to encounter as commander of the Northwestern Army. I have Governor wis of the Nation."

WILLI'e, fellow-citizens, are the sentiments of ana, to be and of a good man, that do Gen. Harrior treatirlasting honor. They do credit to his heart dian tribes his head .- They show unquestionably the territors those kind and benevolent feelings for boundaries man-for the situation of the militia of , as well as those high endowments of

which fit him to be the Chief Magistrate ntry. We find here, no dragging off the She senice a year, to places of rendezvous, some message onites from their homes, to be disciplined of Februs orders of the President, in a state of proand otherco. Gen. Harrison says that, the Geneand r overnment has no right to discipline the miliand r any such way; and that "it would require a Harrison? The whole army who were present and applier portion of their time, than they could spare eye-witnesses of his conduct, have testified to them. spec, the duty of providing for their families."

I'he friends of Gon. Harrison ought to be thankthe to his enemies, for bringing this charge against on. It has only enabled them to hunt up evidence and documents, which accumulate every day, of his patriotism, his benevolence, and his wisdom, as a

Siatesman. But, all sorts of charges have been brought ou against this old war-worn soldier, who has served his country so long; and so faithfully-who has toiled so long, and so often, in perilous campaigns
—who has exposed his life so often in bloody fields point within this District—that they are there to time is reality, will depend on the progress the sol- of battle, for the safety and welfare of our West-be put under any regulations the President may dier; may make, in giving indication of their being orn frontier—who has passed through a public life of such spotless purity, after having millions of public money passing through his hands, as if some public good could be effected by destroying the fame diers, who will ever after be his liege men-will sus-tain him and his men at the polls, and do his bidding the old General has stood fire so often, and his

to be considered, as the project declares, in the ser-vice of the United States, and be subject to such officers who fought under him—who are covered egulations as to discipline and training, as the with honorable scars and wounds they received in President may think proper to adopt, and are also fighting the battles of their country! Are they the or receive the same pay as the soldiers of the regular who were with him-who fought by his side, ar army of the United States. Be it remembered, and were eye-witnesses of his skill, or defects, as that under this scheme, the citizens of Virginia an officer? Who are the men who have left memomay be coercively marched twice a year, in a time rials in his favor, and who had opportunities of of the most profound peace, out of the State of Vir- | judging of his conduct in battle, and of his talents the militia are at the place of rendezvous, "they disciplined with the other soldiers of the Military very names of the men who have left these memo-shall be regarded as in the screece of the United District." The 17th section does expressly provide that when ginia, even into Delaware, and there encamped and and bravery, as a great Commander! Why the rials to the fame of Gen. Harrison, ought to thrill Yes here is the whole object of the scheme; laid pen with the hand of a master. The militia, thus mbodied and armed, and accounted at their own expenses. He commenced his career with General pense, are to be marched off twice a year, at a Anthony Wayne, ("old mad Anthony" as he was of receiving them with his Secretary of War, and of savage war were raging in the West—"the war who of had wakened even the sleep of the cradle," staff, with plumes waving, colors flying, cannons when Harrison, then a noble-hearted youth at roaring, and bands of music resounding with the school in Virginia, flew to the assistance of our glorious National Air of Hail to the Chief who is Western settlers. He took with him, a commission riumph advances. Here is to be displayed from General Washington, who was then President

> bigotted by party resentment —so unmindful of the welfare of his country—so utterly deaf to the warnings of history, in all past time, as not to see in bosom in her nightly slumbers. What did Gen. his scheme, the seeds of Despotism?
>
> Anthony Wayne say about his Aid-de-damp in his Fellow citizens need I ask any one of you, if official communication about his Aid-de-damp in his official communication about his battle, to Gen. Washington! Here are his own words. "My faithful and gallant Lieut. Harrison, rendered the from Gen. Anthony Wayne, who was hailed through With the immense patronage, and immense salary upon every signboard at every hotel I passed, the picture of Gen. Wayne upon horse-back, shewing for his services and character, by every man in the

> > Harrison, fellow citizens, was one of his comrades in that glorious conflict that restored peace to our whole Western country, and performed, as Gen.

But is Gen. Wayne the only witness of revoluti-What does Gov. Shelby captured an entire British and savage Army, and conquered all Upper Canada? What does Gov. Shelby say, who led the militia of an adjoining State in the battle of King's Mountain, and gallantpoints, and have constantly been beaten off with ly performed his part in achieving a victory, which Mr. Jefferson said was the " first turn on the tide of zuccess, which terminated the Revolutionary War with the seal of our independence.

What does this voteran of the Revolution say about Gen. Harrison, who mounted his war-horse in his old age, and animated the whole Western country by his appearance and his voice, and the thrilling recollections of his deeds of other days! Why, low-citizens, he voluntary placed himself under the command of Gen. Harrison, and was an eye witness of every movement, and of every act, and every part of his conduct in the battle, and on read to him, if hechooses. In this Report of throughout the whole Campaign. You will admit 9th of Jan. 1818, Gen. Harrison says: - That that Gov. Shelby knew something about war, and that Gov. Shelby knew something about war, and about the talents and skill of an officer. It was impossible that he could be deceived, because he was opon the ground and witnessed every thing with his own eyes. And here is his testimony in favor of General Harrison, in his own words:

FRANKFORT, April 21, 1816. Dear General: Your letter of the 15th inst , has been duly received, in which you stated that a charge has been made against you, "that you were forced to pursue Proctor from my remonstrances," necessary .-- That mode would expose the arms to it was immaterial what direction you took, that I was resolved to pursue the enemy up the Thames. and widely circulated.

"I will in the first place, freely declare, that no

such language ever passed from me to you. The Army, I know, was on its march by sunrise on the morning of the 2d of October, and continued the pursuit four days, often in a run, until the eve-During the whole of this long and arduous pur-

suit, no man could make greater exertions or use best effected. It is the duty of the State Legisla- more vigilance than you did to overtake Proctor, whilst the skill and promptitude with which you Here, fellow-citizens, is a true, genuine, consti- arranged the troops for battle, and the distinguishtutional. Republican doctrine, and so far from it do- ed aca and bravery you evinced during its continuing any discredit to Gen. arrison, it will remain ance, merited and received my highest approbatiamong the archives of his country, as a monument on. In short, sir, from the time I joined you un. this Committee, notwithstanding the indefinite terms of his wisdom, of his philanthrophy, and of his til the moment of our separation. I believe that no in which some of the replies of that hody are snowledge of the Constitution and Institutions of commander over did or could make greater exertions than you did, to effect the great objects of the Senator Grundy, etc. campaign. I admired your plans, and thought them We take this occasion to say, that General Har-In his report of Jan. 22J, 1819, he makes the campaign. I admired your plans, and thought them

knear confided to may commander; and with reted that high and important trust, there are thou-sands in Kentucky as well as myself, who believe could not have been committed to better hands.

"With sentiments of the most sincere regard and steem, I have the honor to be, with great respect, our obedient servant,

ISAAC SHELRY.

"To Maj. Gen. WM. HENRY HARRISON." Now, fellow citizens, what candid man who is sposed to do justice to the fame of an old soldier nd patriot, can read this letter from the pen of lov. Isaac Shelby, and doubt the skill, the talents, the courage and patriotism of Gen. Wm. Henry -Col. Richard M. Johnson, the present Vice President of the U. States, was an eye-witness. H tead the charge of mounted Reflemen which procured such decisive effect in the battle. What does he

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak-the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the man explained the object of the meeting, and on walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in motion, it was resolved, that a committee of five

parting the first and the general officer—he was perhaps oftener in action than any one of them, and

Athing the Chair appointed C. C. Certoll J. B. King
D. A. Magehan, John Scott, and Edward S.

What did Commodore Perry say who had swept the Lakes of the British fleet by achieving a victory which were adopted. which, in the language of President Madison in his massage to Congress, "Never was surpassed in spleador, however much it may have been in magnitude."
After this victory he joined Gen. Harrison, act-

ed as his volunteer aid in the battle of the Thames, and was also an eye-witness of his whole conduct.

In a letter to Gen. Harrison, 18th of August, 1817, except only the office holders of the Government he says: "The prompt change made by you in the and the great money changers of the country, te order of battle on discovering the position of the quires the earnest and solemn consideration of nemy, has always appeared to me to have evinced our citizens, and behooves them diligen ly to exhigh degree of military talent."

Why, fellow-citizens, there are thousands of living eye-witnessess who were the comrades in danger and in battle of Gen. Harrison, who will all testify to his skill and talents as a commander-to his purity of character, and his devoted patriotism. confess I had no knowledge of the brilliant scenes more highly the assertion of truth and the main brough which he has passed, and of the mass of testimony that has been produced exhibiting his mercenary dictates of party-spirit; --- to advocate splendid services to the people of the U. S., until measures which are vital and permanant, tather

e was assailed by his enemies.

The votes of Legislatures, whose troops he commanded in battle—the resolutions of the Congress f the United States -- the beautiful complipaid him by President Madison during the last War -his masterly productions as a republican statesman when Governor of Indiana, when Senator in Congress, and when Minister abroad, all place him to a Bank of the United States, and in thrusting in the first rank as an illustrious citizen, and will ensure him the first place in the hearts of his coun-

From the Cincinnati Republican.

GEN. HARRISON AND HIS OPINIONS. The Van Buren press, in the recklessness of pary spirit, is laboring to create an impression that here are certain measures of public policy connected with the Administration of the General Govern ment, on which Gen. Harrison has never expressed an opinion; and that he is now in the keeping of a Committee who will not permit him to open or an-swer the letters addressed to him on these subjects

est he should commit himself upon them. Both of the charges are gratuitious and unfound-On all the following matters, we fearlessly affirm that Gen. Harrison stands publicly commit ed before the nation; and that there may be no further misrepresentation on this point, we add our authority for saving so, in each case,

1. Selling the Public Lands in small tracts. Speech in Congress, 1800.

2. Policy towards the Indian tribes.

Correspondence with President Jefferson, and ad-dress to the Indiana Legislature. 3. Organization of the Militia in the United

Speeches in Congress. 4. The Tariff. Letters to J. C. Calhoun.

5. Bank of the U. States. Letter to Sherrod Williams

6. Internal Improvements by the General Gov-Letter to Sherrod Williams. 7. Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public

Distribution of the Surplus Revenue, among everal States .- Do. 9. Power of the Senate to expunge and obliter

ate its journals .-- Do. The Veto power of the President .- Do.

11. The expediency of the President of the U States serving but one term.

Letter to Harmar Danny. 12. Control of the Executive over the National

easury .- Dicto.

Removals from office. - Ditto. 14 The Doctrines of the Abolitionists.

Vincennes and Cheviot Speeches.

15. Interference of Federal office-holders in Letter to Harmar Denny.

16. Pensions to Revolutionary soldiers. Speeches in Congress 17. Nullification as held by S. Carolina.

Cheviot Speeches. 18. The Duty on Salt.

Speech in Congress. 19. The Pre-Emption Law in favor of settlers

on the Public lands.

Letter to S. B. Churchill, Editor of St. Louis Bul-20. The Sub-Treesury Bill. Speech at Picqua, 4th July, 1837.

21. Powers of the Constitution of the U. States | tered. -Cheviot Speech.
22. The necessity and justice of the late war

against Great Britain. Message to the Indiana Legislature, Siege of Pt Meigs, and battle of the Thames. If there be any other matters of public policy, which Gen. Harrison's opinions are not known, we will thank the papers devoted to the Adminis-

tration to designate them. The folly, as well as the falsebood of the charge, hat General Harrison is in the keeping of a Committee, who will not suffer him to answer the letters I enquiry addressed to him, is abundantly established by the simple fact, that upon all the political questions now agitating the public mind of this

Country, his opinions have been openly expressed

General Harrison has no "Considential Commitea"-he needs none. Overwhelmed with letters utter prostration of all the moneyed i stitutions from political friends and opponents from all quar-ters of the Union, calling for his opinions on the oregoing subjects, or asking for the documents ontaining those opinions, General Harrison, at the specie payments, but has given a currency far suggestion of several of his friends, handed over to member of the Harrison Corresponding Committee of Hamilton County, a few of the many letters he was daily receiving, with a request that the Committee would procure and forward the letters. speeches, and other documents called for by his Correspondents. This we affirm to be the sum and substance of General Harrison's connection with

peace, and authorizing the President to prescribe of lowing remarks about discipling the multita executed with great energy, pasticularly your order with great energy, pasticularly your order of his particularly to be encountered is, the ap- of battle and arrangements for landing on the Candine to an wholly ignorant plication of a system of discipline or military in ada shore, were calculated to inspire every man. As to his physical condition, the thousands that so

uched, and notwithstanding the calumnies of

"It population, scattered over an with confidence that we could not be defeated with frequently meet with Gen. Harrison, either on his farm or in this city, will testify for us that his confarm or in this city, will testify for us that his con stitution remains unbroken, and that he is in the nunter as enjoyment of a green old age. And for the truth
I have of our assertion, which is deliberately made under
the duties circumstances of close and accurate observation, we holdly appeal to the hundreds of his friends and fel low citizens, who are in daily intercourse with him either in the social circle or the transaction of bus

> We will thank our editorial brotheren through out the Union, to give corrency to this article in their respective papers, and as far as we are per sonally known to them, to tell their renders ther cur statements, in regard to "General Harrison and his opinions" are entitled to credence.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

We copy the following from the St. Louis Evening Gazette -- a paper neutral in politics. All classes, and men of all parties begin to acknow ledge the necessity of a properly guarded Na tional Bank,-yet is Mr. Van Buren pledged to veto any bank bill! He must not have the chance!

A very large meeting of the Democratic Resublican party, opposed to the Sub Treasury cheme, and in favor of a U. S. Bank, was held at the Court House on Monday evening; Dr. T. J. White was called to the Chair, and Wm. P. Darnes, appointed Secretary. The Chaircouncils of his country, he has been yet more be appointed to report a preamble and resolu Illustriously distinguished in the field.

"During the late War he was longer in active The Chair appointed C. C. Carroll, J. B. Kin. Atkinson, who after retiring for a short time, submitted the following preamble and resolutions

Whereas, the Constitution of the country guarantees in the people, the right of peaceably assembling and discussing public affairs, whenever, in their judgment, the occasion requires it and whereas, the present pecuniary distress an embarrassment of all classes of the community amine into the causes of this melancholy condi tion of public matters, and plainly and frankly to express their opinions as to the appropriate means of remedy; and, whereas, it is the right and the duty of the American citizen to value tainance of republican liberty, than the low and measures which are vital and permanant, rather than MEN who are frail and fallible; and whereas, we in this meet ng ass mbled, are thoroughly persuaded, that a National Bank is necessary to viewed with regret and surprise, the course of the Administration of Mr. Van Buren in its hostility upon the country, against its interests and its wishes, the miserable scheme of the Sub-Treasury)-therefore, it is

1. Resolved, That in the present calamities of the times, the high rates of exchange between different points of the country, the prostration of business, the low prices of labor and the scarcity of it, the stagnation of commerce, the confusio and bankruptcy which pervade every department of industry, we behold the natural and legitimate consequences of the unhappy errors of the Government in relation to the currency of the coun

2. Resolved, That we conceive a National Bank indispensably "necessary and proper" to form a sound and stable currency for the coun-

3. Resolved, That we think with Genera Jackson that, "in the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguish our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible, to secure the advantages af forded by the present (the late) Bank, through the Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure, as to obviate constitutional and other objections"!

4. Resolved, That we view the Sub-Treasury scheme with alarm and abhorrence, and think with Gen. Jackson, "that to retain the public revenue in the Treasury, unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is considered against the genius of our free institutions, to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation. Such treasure would doubtless be employed at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportu-

sage of 1836.1 5. Resolved, That we agree in opinion with the Democratic Globe newspoper, edited by Francis B. Blair, and the accredited organ o Mr. Van Buren's administration, that "th scheme (Sub-Treasury) is disorganizing and rev elutionary, and subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government and its practice, from 1780 down to this day;" that "it is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public trensury much nearer the actual custody and control of the President, than it is now; and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands, where one cannot now reach it."-[Globe, 1834.]

6. Resolved, That we concur in opinion with the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, the distinguished and says-

"I might say with truth that the bank owes as country; and I might even add that, had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been char

"It is said that the bank had no agency, or at least no efficient agency, in the restoration of specie payments in 1817, and that it has failed to currency, as had been promised at its creation Both of these allegations I pronounce to be without just foundation. To enter into a minute ex unination of them would carry me too far from the subject; and I must content myself with say ing that, having been on the political stage, with out interruption, from that day to this -- having seen an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period-the bank has been an indispensable agent in the restoration of specie payments; that without it the re-storation could not have been effected, short of the of the country, and an entire depreciation of bank paper; and that it has not only restored more uniform, between the extremes of the country than was anticipated, or even dreamed of, at the time of its creation.

7. Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one be appointed for the purpose of memorializing longress to create a National Bank, on a constiutional basis.

The meeting was addressed by soveral gentle. men in favor of a U. S. Bank, and Messra. Philip Reily and John Trotter advocated the independent S.b. Treasury" scheme.
On motion of Charles Bolton, the meeting ad-

T. J. WHITE, Chairman. W. P. DARNES, Secretary.

THE TIMES

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, JUNE 13, 1840.

02-ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM CO Proposed by General Jackson-Dissuaded by Van Buren-Tan People will establish it by the election of General HARRISON.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET .-

FOR PRESIDENT, William Henry Harrison,

or onto. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

John Tyler, of Va.

Nominations by the Whig Convention of Missouri, assembled in the City of Jefferson, Monday, October 21st, 1839.

FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN B. CLARK, of Howard County. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, JOSEPH BOGY, of Ste. Genevieve.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the PHILIP COLE, of Washington. JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis, SAMUEL C. OWENS, of Jackson. STEPHEN CLEAVER, of Rails.

HARRISON AS A COMMANDER-TES-TIMONY OF HIS AIDS.

We have thrown together, on our first page, the testimony of the Aids de Camp of General Harrison, elicited in consequence of aspersions on his fame in the Legislature of Ohio. They speak for themselves -- and all attempts to deny their authenticity, or weaken their force, but add to the daily declensions from the ranks of a party so reckless, inmunly and unprincipled. Appropos: In the course of Col. Birch's speech at the Franklin Barbacue, on Saturday last, he read the letter of Col. Smith (a friend of the Administration heretofore) in refutation of the slanders to which it alludes, and, at the close of it, took occasion to allude to the disputed authenticity of the letter, and the gross unfairness of the Administration prints in this State, in refusing every thing of the kind admission into their columns, and denouncing them as forgeries when published by the Whig press. General CROWTHER, of Boonville, who happened to be present, and indignant at such conduct even in the party with whom he has always acted, called aloud regulate the currency of the country, (and have to the speaker and authorized him state that he had the letter, in the Maysville Monitor, (an administration paper in Ky.) the Editor of which fully admitted its genuineness. Since then, Gen. Crowther has forwarded the paper, along with the following note to Col. B., with permission to use them according to his discretion. He has been kind enough to hand them us-and they are both subject to the examination and perusal of every adversary of General Harrison, desirous of "righting himself." BOONVILLE, June 9th, 1840.

Col. James H. Birch, Dear Sir, -1 heard you say the other day, in Franklin, that when John B. Clark read the letter f J. S. Smith, in Fayette, at the time he spoke there, that some of the Democrats said that Smith never wrote the letter—but that you were the author .- If any person, in future, should deny the etter having been written by Smith, I send you a Democratic paper in which it was first published-

he Maysville Monitor. Respectfully yours, H. W. CROWTHER.

THE STANDING ARMY! Let CITIZENS read and prepare to RIGHT THEM-

SELVES! No real republican can read the powerful and conclusive address of John Campbell, of Virginia, and continue to support Martin Van Buren. He may have been deceived, and hence have held with the party thus far-but, we repeat, no FRIEND OF IBERTY can longer support the man who urges such a scheme upon Congress and the Country The author of the Address is the man who, of all others in the Union, was selected by President Jackson, on account of his character and integrity. to keep and disburse the people's money-yet has nity tempted ambition .- [Gen Jackson's Mes. he been contemptuously removed by Martin Van Buren, because, as a patriot, he saw danger to Liberty in the Sub-Treasury, and tried to dissuade Martin Van Buren from continuing to press it upon Congress and the people! With a STANDING ARMY, at his command, and the PUBLIC MONEY under the control of less upright subordinates than John Campbell-let each man ask himself, what quality would remain in future struggles between the people and their rulers.

NOW IS THE TIME, FREEMEN! If onsuccessful now, we are lost and gone FOR-

THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET

All our correspondence and conversation is to the tenor and effect that the Rocheport Convention gifted Senator from South Carolina, when he must present a TICRET-either in the persons of the gentlemen who are already out, or spoken of, or in some other. We are gratified, moreover, to hear, much to me as to any other individual in the that there will probably be no objection to this course-in any quarter.

This impetus to the cause is needed-and will loubtless, be given. If the duty be judiciously performed, it will rally every foe to corruption, misrule and extravagance, and, whether successful furnish he country with a uniform and sound or otherwise, Whigs will have the proud satisfaction of having recorded their names on the side of the Country-its interests and its institutions.

THE MAILS.

We have complaints from several of our subscriers, of the irregularity in receiving the "Times" and "Stockholder." They inform us, it rarely happens, that they receive their papers in due course of mail, that frequently they receive no paper for two or three weeks and then they receive several numbers in one mail. Nothing is more vexations to a subscriber than in being deprived a regular receipt of his paper, and nothing is more provoking and discouraging to an Editor, after having labored for the week to present something of interest to his subscribers, to learn that his labor has been fruitless,-that through the shameful negligence, or wilful disregard of duty, at the Post offices, a week's labor has been lost. We see by our exchange papers that the "Times" is not the only paper that is miscarried, or mislaid; nearly every paper we receive, contains more or less complaints of this kind. All that we can say to our subscribers is, that we regularly mail their papers and if they do not receive them the fault is in the Post offices.

and not with us. We just learn from Columbia, that our paper of last week his not reached that office having been sent in the St. Louis hogs